

## <Application Example>

# Utilization of the MODBUS Master/Slave Communication

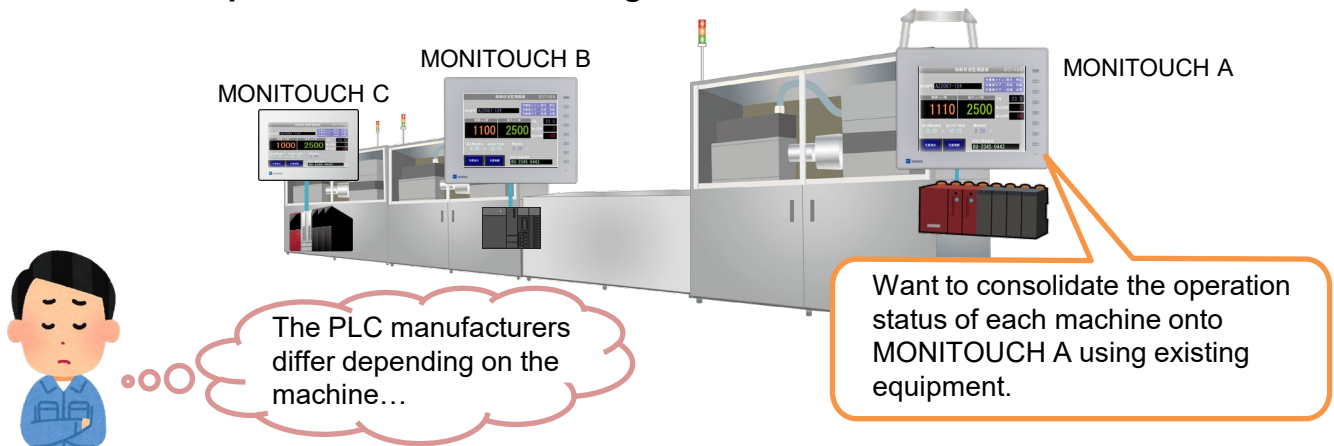
### MODBUS Master/Slave Communication

- MONITOUCH can connect to devices that support MODBUS as a MODBUS master or a MODBUS slave.
- It supports serial communication (RTU, ASCII) and Ethernet communication (TCP/IP \*).

\*TCP/IP is supported only via the built-in LAN port.

Before

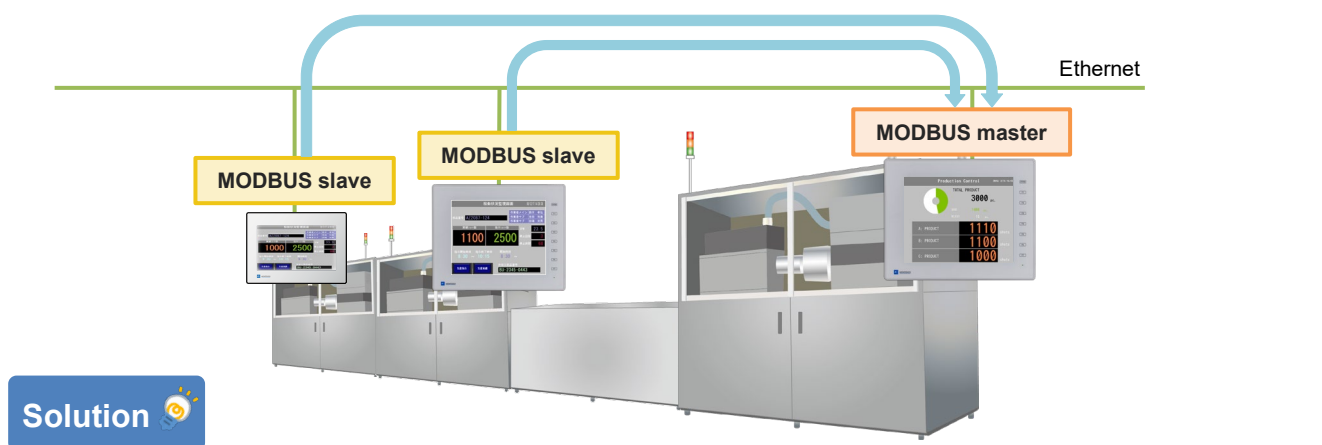
While each machine uses MONITOUCH, it is desirable to visualize all the operation statuses on a single MONITOUCH unit.



Easily achieved with MODBUS master/slave communication!

After

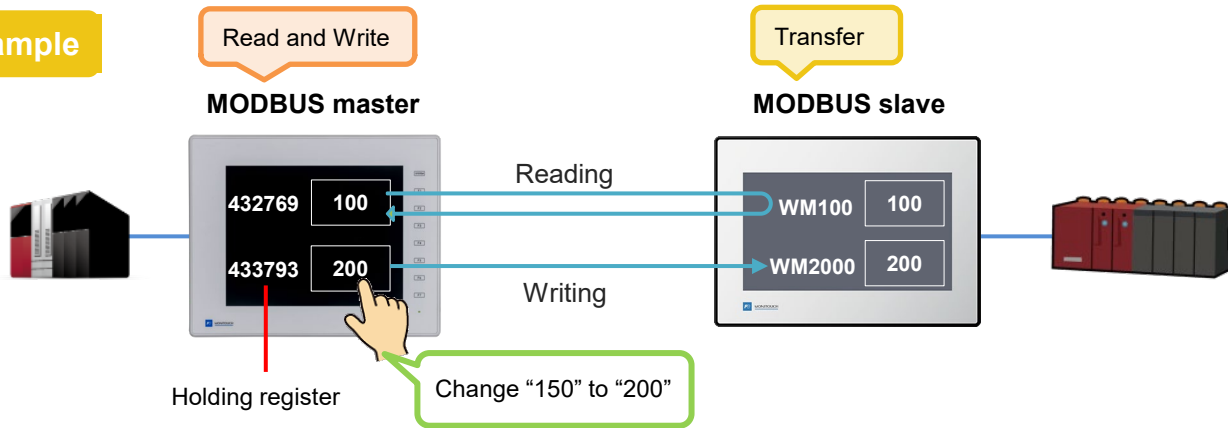
MODBUS slave information can be centralized to the MODBUS master!



Solution

MONITOUCH acts as a gateway, exchanging information between different PLCs using the MODBUS protocol!

**Example**



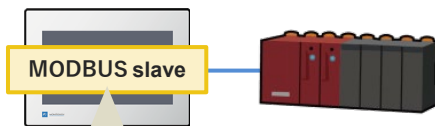
It's because...

Why is data exchange possible between the master's holding registers and the slave's PLC device memory...?

**The device table is registered on the MONITOUCH side, serving as a MODBUS slave.**

**< What is the device table? >**

It is a table where holding registers are assigned for access by MODBUS master. The devices connected to the MONITOUCH can be assigned desired memory addresses. Holding registers: PLC device memory can be registered starting from 43769 (8000H).



Device Table	
Holding registers	MODBUS slave side
400001 (0000H) – 416384 (3FFFH)	Internal device memory \$u0 - 16383
416385 (4000H) – 418432 (37FFFH)	Internal device memory \$s0 - 2047
432769 (8000H) – 433792 (83FFFH)	PLC1 WM100 - 1123
433793 (8400H) – 434816 (87FFFH)	PLC1 WM2000 - 3023
:	:

Fixed

Any addresses can be set.

For more information, refer to the "[Modbus Slave Communication Specifications](#)".

Just set the device (holding registers) on the MODBUS master by referencing the MODBUS slave's device table!

**Take advantage of MONITOUCH's MODBUS master/slave communication!**

